

SHREDDING CORN SUCCESSFULLY.**Practical Advice by a Georgia Farmer.**

I believe that every farmer in the South would shred his corn crop if he were to once do the whole job right.

I have watched the business with interest for years, and there is no wonder that people become disgusted when their crop of corn, in most cases, is ruined by the way the work is performed.

Now this is one of the very best rough feed crops, and it is impossible to make corn without making this crop of feed along with it, and nothing to do but save it properly. still there are millions of tons let go to waste every year. Now why is it so? One reason is because some are prejudiced against anything they cannot understand readily; another reason is, some have seen their neighbors try it and fail to get results: some use the wrong shredder to do the work, and very often shred corn that is already ruined by standing too long in the field.

I have nothing to sell, but write this simply to help brother farmers and hope that my experience may help some of them.

CUTTING CORN.

When the corn is well-matured and about ten days or two weeks after the fodder is generally pulled. Now right here you want to be very careful and not cut too soon, you are sure to be disappointed if you cut too green. Your corn will rot and the cob will turn black, then you are disgusted and ready to condemn the system when it is only your mistake. I let at least 20 per cent of my fodder get dry on the stalk and the shucks on the ear begin to get dry, and after repeated experiments find this the best time to cut.

I make a bench with legs in both ends, so that two men can stand, one on each end of the bench, in order to bind the shocks as near the top as possible. I take two pieces of one by six-inch boards, fourteen feet long, cut eight blocks of two by four scantlings, six inches long each, lay one of the one by six boards down, lay one block at each end of this board, then lay the other one by six board on top of these blocks, nail them all together, seeing that all the edges are flush; place the other six blocks at equal distances between the two boards and nail them all in. Now if you have done as directed you have a very light four by six-inch scantling, fourteen feet long. Now attach legs to one end just as you would make a saw-bench, make it high enough to reach about one-third the height of your corn-stalks, then make another leg for the other end so that you can remove it from the slot in the bench easily; now bore a two-inch auger hole through the centre of both planks in your bench equal distances from each end, get a good strong pole to go through this hole twelve feet long, trim it so that it will be easy to pull out; now get you a shock-compressor, don't try a rope and ring, and you are ready to go to the field.

SHOCKING

Count your corn-stalks, find out how many rows you will have to have and how many stalks to a row. to make three hundred stalks make a square. After cutting your corn place your bench in the centre of this square, take the corn from each quarter of this square and place the same number of stalks in each of the four corners formed by the pole going through the bench. After you have done this see that your corn-stalks are placed uniformly so that the shock will be standing up straight when finished. After you have made one shock you can step the distance up the rows from which you have taken the corn and find out the number of steps it will take for the next square for a shock. By doing this way you will be sure to have all of your shocks a uniform size.

For instance, if your corn is planted three feet apart in the drill, count off five rows, then step fifteen yards from the end, place your bench here for a shock, then take the corn from the first five rows on each side for fifteen steps beyond your shock, this will give you three hundred stalks to a shock, with the least possible amount of walking to get your corn to the shock. When your shock is finished remove your bench and step thirty steps from the centre of this shock between the same two rows and place bench as before for the next shock, and continue this until the job is finished, of course changing the number of steps as the width between the corn-hills and rows diminishes or increases.

In shocking it will take two men with a good shock-compressor. Place the compressor-rod as near the top of the corn in the shock as is possible, but low enough to catch all of the stalks just below the tassel. It is very important to tie the shock as near the top as possible, as it keeps the rain out better and you lose less of the tops by exposure; tie the shock together as tight as possible. I use tarred lath-yarn for binding the shocks, finding it to stand the weather and giving in every way.

It is best to tie the shock in only one place, leaving bottom of shock open so that the air can circulate freely.

SHREDDING.

Let the shocks stand in the field until thoroughly dry. You can tell this by pulling stalks from interior. Cut through stalks with knife; if you find them dry on inside and stems of the ear thoroughly dry, then it is ready to shred.

I use a St. Albans shredder, with a Leslie shredder head, which gives me perfect satisfaction. This shredder cuts the stalks very fine and in short pieces, which I find very much superior to the sliced-up stover that I see made by some other shredders. I use a gasoline engine manufactured by the White-Blakeslee Company to drive the shredder, which does the work with very little expense.

I have been shredding corn for some years, and would not think of harvesting my crop in any other manner, since the first year I have never lost any corn or stover, and of late years never have a shock to fall down, notwithstanding all of my crop last fall went through one of the severest gales that is often seen in this country, some standing in field until January 1st, which made very fine stover.

I do my shredding in the field, and invariably bale my stover, as I think it keeps better than it does piled in bulk. 'Tis more easy to handle in bales.—H. R. Teal, in Southern Cultivator.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY**Littleton Female College**

This institution with a patronage of more than 200 pupils from five different States, covering an area of 1,000 miles in diameter, desires immediate correspondence with any young lady who wishes to go off to school. A postal card or letter will bring immediate reply and interesting information.

The 23d Annual Session will begin on Wednesday, September 14, 1904.

J. M. RHODES, PRESIDENT, Littleton, N. C.

MARS HILL COLLEGE

18 Miles North of Asheville.

The leading school for young men and young women in Western North Carolina. 330 Students from 42 counties in four States. Seven teachers four Literary Societies, Broad and thorough courses of Study in Art, Eloquence, Music, Business and Bible, in addition to sane Literary training. Board, \$5.00 to \$8.00 a month. Tuition, \$1.50 to \$2.50. The Spelman Home for girls and young women, under the care of the Principal and his wife. Over 60 pupils came from east of the Blue Ridge. All pleased. Fall term of five months opens Aug. 8, 1904. See our 50-page Catalogue. Address

R. L. MOORE, Principal,
MARS HILL, N. C.

BOX 38.

WAKE

The Seventy-first Session will begin Aug. 31. Fifteen independent "Schools," embracing Science, Language, Mathematics, Philosophy, Bible, Law, Medicine, Pedagogy, Chemical and Physical Laboratories. 16,000 Volumes in Library.

FOREST

The Gymnasium is one of the most well appointed in the country. Abundant baths. Expenses very moderate.

COLLEGE

Address **President C. E. TAYLOR.**

TRINITY PARK SCHOOL

(Established 1898.)

Next Session Opens September 7, 1904.

Your Attention is Called to the Following Points:

1. **Complete Equipment.** It includes a library unsurpassed in the Southern States; chemical and physical laboratories; large and comfortable dormitories furnished with modern conveniences; gymnasium supplied with the best athletic apparatus, swimming pool, shower baths and bowling alley.
2. A faculty now numbering eight experienced teachers, and increasing with the growing needs of the school.
3. Courses in English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, physics, Chemistry, History and Bible.
4. The location is healthful and the water perfectly pure.
5. In six years two hundred students have been prepared for college.
6. The terms are so low as to place these advantages within the reach of students of limited means. For catalogue and views, address

J. F. BIVINS, Headmaster, Durham, N. C.

Agricultural Education

Technical courses in Agriculture
Domestic Animals.
Thermatology.
Principles of Feeding.
Farm Equipment.
Soils.
Farm Crops.
Farm Machinery.
Stock Judging.
Agronomy.
Dairying and Stock Raising.
Bacteriology.
Plant Diseases
Veterinary Medicine.
Botany and Chemistry.
Physics and the General Studies

If you believe in it, now is the time to get ready for it. The A. & M. College, Raleigh, N. C., offers exceptional opportunities and every effort is being made to make the work practical, helpful and educational.

The College trains and educates so that the young farmer may enjoy liberal culture and at the same time a complete practical training in his work.

If you have a farm, or will inherit one, or if you intend to be a farmer, educate yourself to farm like the lawyer educates himself to practice law. Education pays on the farm as it does elsewhere in life.

Fall Term Begins September 1, 1904.

Four year and two year courses in agriculture are offered. Applicants over twenty years old are admitted without examination. A few scholarships are available. Work is provided for needy students. . . . Write now for catalogue and illustrated circular describing the agricultural courses.

Information can be obtained by addressing the Professor of Agriculture,
C. W. BURKETT, Raleigh, N. C.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.